A REMONSTRANCE AND DECLARATION OF THE Young men and Apprentices of the City of *LONDON*.

TO

The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Court of Aldermen, and Common Councell of the same City, &c.

AND

As of publick concernment to the whole *KINGDOME*:

Quæ nocent, docent.

More Elegantly,

Παθήματα μαθήματα.

London Printed by R. J. 1647.

A

REMONSTRANCE

AND

DECLARATION

OF THE

Young men and Apprentices of the City

OF

TO

The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor,

Court of Aldermen, and Common Coun-

cil of the same City, &c.

AND

All other persons concerning to the whole

KINGDOME:

London Printed by R. J. 1647.

A Remonstrance and Declaration of the Young men and Apprentices of the famous City of *LONDON*:

TO THE Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Court of Aldermen, and Common Councell of the same City, &c.

THAT wee have desperately adventured in defence of this poore oppressed Kingdome; it is sufficiently known: And truely for our owne parts, we may too sadly speak it, that we have more sought the publique good, then we have our owne welfare. Yet that the world may know, that notwithstanding, our long silence that we are still touched with the sense of publick calamities, And willing, so farre as in us rests, to put a period to the distractions of this Nation, and to prevent whatsoever mischiefes may accrue, and arise from the dangerous designes of many adversaries in this City, glossed over with deluding pretences, wé are bold to publish to the world these ensuing lines.

This Kingdome not many years since, it was (*gloria mundi*) the beauty and glory of the world: who ever entred its confines, that beheld not matter of great applause? It was once *propugnaculum salutis Regnis vicinis*) *Scotlands* and *Irelands* Fortresse, but alasse! (*horribile dictu*) with astonishment and pity, may we speak it, and too truely say, *invidia Gentium*, It is now become the scorne of Nations: *Et aperto præliis*, and she lies open to all for a prey. It is true, some, like so many *Heroes*, appeared, *in principio calamitatis* in the beginning of her travels, and pretended strong friendship, each boasting no lesse then the Midwives skill. But alas! how rests *England*? doth not

she lie still in pain? Are not her pangs now greater then ever? Who sees it not? Who heares not her groans? O *England* where are now thy deliverers? thy friends are become like passengers, that rather laugh, then in the least kinde seem to condole thy misery? And whence ariseth this strangenesse? whence comes this dire Alarm, but from hypocriticall hearts, and such syeophants, such base and false pretenders, as never before was bred within thy borders?

'Tis high time to appeare, since such pretending Friends are become thy greatest Foes; and those who were intrusted for thy welfare, and thy good and happinesse, sentence, as it were, thy dismall doom: Surely, hee that abhors that tongue that speakes otherwise then the heart thinketh, can no longer contain himself from waving the devouring Sword, were he sure to have it suddainly pierce his owne bowells.

Who is there that is not now throughly sensible, how vainly wee have a long time been deluded? How unfortunately wee have been misled in a good opinion and protection of such whom wee find have but studyed for these many yeares to inthrall us? who, in stead of effecting a Reformation, have wrought a deformation; in stead of Order, confusion. Men thought it the greatest happinesse that could come, that they had obtained a publick Auditory, whereby they might have redresse both of generall and particular grievances; nothing more welcome then a Parliament, and especially such a one as was invested with the Regall Power: but alasse, *Clamat pauper & nullus exaudit*, He that was now bettered could hardly be made worse, if we look back upon the frequent Declarations and Protestations published to this Kingdom, truly we shall to our grief and shame, find that both the men and wits come farre short of what was expected. O *England*, *England*! hadst thou been as fortunate in the choice of thy Nurses, as now thou maist be happy through sight of thy misery, thy Cities then had needed no sconces, thy Townes no bulwarks, thy Countries no guardians, thy Castles no Commanders; thou mightest still have had what now thou wantest, Peace within thy self, and plenty within thy Palaces.

How great trust didst thou repose in them whom thou didst elect as men meet for places of honour and trust? as men impartiall, uncorrupt, self-denyers, but oh, hard hap, *homines mutantur*, thy bosome freinds are become actors for thy ruine, and truly long thou

mayst

mayst groane, and sigh, and sob, and besmeare thy selfe with blood, and wash thy selfe in teares, before thou finde such as may prove reall freinds; Those that were intrusted for the generall good, have brought upon us a generall calamity, those that were intrusted for our particular safeties and preservation, have layed the way open for our adversaries: The sword hath not devoured more abroad, than by Votes have beene consumed at home, thy adversaries have been succoured, while thy compassionate freinds have beene ready to perish, the Committees have seized upon thy incomes, and strangers have taken up thy dwellings. All parties pretend well, but none act aright: all would boast of something done, if it bee but that they have undone all. Armies that once incountered for thy peace, now retard thy rest, *sed pax in fine* thou maist reape some good by thy sufferings, thou maist finde such a freind or freinds as may ease, if not fully releate thee (*& ecce veniunt*) and behold they come.

Right Honorable,

It is impossible wee should recite those great abuses wee have suffered, which wee feare our over silence hath wrought, all parties have not beene wanting in this industry, for the augmenting divisions, and setting at variance such as are solemnly united: And we conceive that should we longer rest silent, our ruine were inevitable, such have been the subtle carriages and indeavours of our adversaries for the advancing their owne wicked designes, when seemingly they pretend to hold correspondency with us, but that we must drive at, presenting unto us a sad fore-sight of unavoydable desolation and misery, is the detaining of the person of the King by the Army from his personall being with his two Houses of Parliament, whereby jealousies and fears are greatly increased. And our present Government, Libertie, and lives indangered: we therefore as lately were imboldened to declare unto this City, doe now publish to this Kingdome our resolutions, and the meanes to bee used with possible speede for the effecting our tranquility and quiet; *Resolved as followeth*,

1 *That the Person of the King bee speedily brought unto his two Houses of Parliament (as a sure meanes for our more happy settlement.)*

2 *That the King at or after his arrivall, or ever afterwards bee not assaulted or disturbed by any party whatsoever.*

3 *That his just right and prerogative bee settled upon him, and that as formerly, so now hee injoy his full right, revennues and whatsoever shall accrue as is his proper right.*

4 *That hee shall not bee compelled or forced to any thing contrary to his owne conscience either to advance one party or other.*

5 *That whatsoever person either by pen or otherwise shall abuse the King, his Queene or any of the Royall Progenie, shall suffer punishment answerably.*

6 *That hee shall have what guard his Majesty shall please to make choise of.*

Thus God willing are wee resolved whatsoever opposition is intended either by any or all parties, it is not the report of a magnanimous Army (who will we hope condiscend hereunto) neither shall we be affrighted with the noyse of a City, and Independant conspiracy as some were lately bold to boast of (whom we doe now give to understand) we account as enemies, and so shall be esteemed with all such as herein shall not joyne; giving assurance to this Kingdome and desire it may be taken as a truth, that we intend no other then the settlement of the King and Kingdome in peace and unity. Yet we must be bold to tell you that as occasion serves, we shall give more testimony of our being awake, than that our eyes are open.

Now that the World may take notice from whence it is that this our resolution proceeds, we desire no further assistance by Almighty God, then we intend really for the good of the King and Kingdome, hoping that all Countries will joyne with us herein. That so at last this poore, exhausted, and long disquieted Kingdome, may find some rest: and once more injoy a peaceable Government under his Majestie, and during his reigne. Which God long continue.

Vivat rex & floreat.

To

To the ARMY.

Gentlemen,

WEE hope wee ſhall finde no oppoſition by you in this our reſolution, and intentions, it is our deſire, and ſhall bee our cheifeſt care to ſettle this Kingdome in ſome order and quiet, but without the reſidence of the perſon of the King with his two Houſes it is impoſſible to compoſe differences or effect peace. It is not our purpoſe to advance any particular deſigne of our owne, by theſe our actions, more than what ſhall concur with the advice of this our City, all being generally reſolved to ſee ſome ſpeedy ſettlement, neither do wee intend elſe to the King, more than what you have pretended (which is the eſtabliſhment of him in his Throne his injoyment of all rights and preſervation.

That which will prove you really to be for this kingdomes good, is your forwardneſſe to joyn with us, (which we conceive the moſt ſureſt and ſole meanes for our ſpeedy quiet. Miſtake us not now, neither think that you ſhall in the leaſt kinde be injured hereby, as by any thing intended by us to you, after an accompliſhment of our deſires herein. We doe profeſſe, that we ſhall as much ſeek your ſatisfaction (as you are Souldiers, and well-deſerving men) as ever we ſhall ſeek for our own good, after ſuch a certaine teſtimony of your hearty deſire for this kingdomes welfare really evidenced.

But we muſt tell you, that if we ſhall finde a backwardneſſe in you, and a reſiſtance in theſe our deſires, that then we ſhall proceed in the moſt ſevereſt way, and in ſuch a courſe, as ſhall gaine us honour, bring upon you infamy and diſgrace, and utter ruine, for, to tell you truth, were

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we ſure to finde thouſands for one againſt us, we ſhould not retard or make any delayes in purſuance of our Reſolutions, which are, to ſee the *King* ſpeedily and ſafely arrived at *London*, and the peace of this kingdome ſetled.

By this our admonition wee hope all will bee ready to cleare us as not guilty of any further miſcheife, or contentions, if any ſuch miſery or common calamity ſhall happen again.

We ſhall conclude with a figure in Rhetorick called *converſio*, reſolving many queſtions with one anſwer, which wee are bold to uſe. As thus,

Who acts to the increaſe of differences? Who cunningly deceiveſ the State? Who retardeth common good and publick peace? Who is the enemie of our happineſſe? Who perverts juſtice? Who votes for ſelf-ends? Who intends ill to the King? Who contemns a lawfull Parliament? Who hates this City? Who would ruine the Kingdome? We anſwer,

Qui non ſemper cogitat ſuarum actionum, & cogitationum in ſpectatorem eſſe Deum? *he beares neither love to man, nor hath the feare of God before his eyes, neither is touched with a ſenſe of his brethrens miſeries that would now willfully obſtruct our proceedings in our great and good undertakings.*

FINIS.

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